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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

From the Maryland Journal.

MR. GODDARD.

SIR.

THE intention of the encloſed addreſs, is to reclaim certain extravagancies in female dreſs, by ridicule, intereſt and example, and to introduce American manufactures at the expence of ſilk.

About three and twenty hundred years ago, you could have ſold 10,000 copies of it in Jeruſalem in one afternoon, at a ſheſkel a piece—the Aſiatic Ladies were then ſo devoted to ADONIS. The Prophets tell us that he diſcovered the pretty Jeweſſes, in their moſt private retirements, weeping for THAMMUS, the name under which he was worſhipped in Syria and Paleſtine. But as the American Ladies have more worthy objects, if you think that I have made too free with their Rumps, I beg you to apply ſomething comfortable. I have read it to a very worthy good man, an Elder of a Preſbyterian Congregation, and aſked his opinion of every paragraph—When he had heard all, laughing as we went along, he told me plainly, he liked the intention, but thought there was too much Rump in it, and he did not like to ſee the word, ſacred, proſtituted—I therefore, Sir, leave it to you to model the Rumps and Plumpers, into ſuch a faſhion as will fit your cuſtomers, and not ſoil the chaſtity of your paper.—I am, Sir, your friend, &c. A. S.

The ADDRESS of ADONIS to the AMERICAN LADIES.

My dear Creatures

I LOVE you—A word with you if you pleaſe!—A number of reſpectable gentlemen are now met to reviſe the fœderal government, and give it energy: It would not be improper to have a convention of the moſt diſcreet of your ſex, to reviſe, improve, curtail, and reform the preſent female dreſs.

The multiplicity of volumes which involve your heads at preſent, were firſt contrived by a lady of ſome rank that laboured under the misfortune of a ſcalled head and hair unfit to be ſeen. This was proper and commendable in her; but why ſhould you conceal your fine hair in imitation of her, who peeps from under her folios, like a mouſe from under a hey-cock? How unnatural and unbecoming, compared with the careleſs ringlets of fine black or brown, falling eaſily and waving on a lady's well-turned neck, and beautiful ſkin, white as the virgin ſnow on the mountain top!

The caps imitating blind-bridles, which for ſome time were out of faſhion, owe their invention to a lady who laboured under the misfortune of the King's evil. This was very laudable in her to conceal her misfortune; but why will you you hide the bloom of your cheeks and brilliancy of your eyes, in imitation of this unfortunate lady?—A lady with one blind ſide is in danger; but with two, virtue muſt tremble—the manner of attack is ſo various and uncertain.

Bethink yourſelves, ye charmers, and attend to your moſt immediate and important intereſt. The gentlemen, to gain whoſe affections and paſſions ſhould be your particular ſtudy, are of opinion, that you are too fond of dreſs, and too much attached to company to give ſufficient attention to domeſtic affairs. Follow the example of a lady of my acquaintance and be happy.

Miſs Peach was told that Mr. Poplar had an affection for her, but was afraid to propoſe a near connexion with her, on account of her extravagance in dreſs, and attachmeat to company. The lady declared ſhe was ſenſible of the foibles; that ſhe had a great regard for Mr. Poplar, a handſome young fellow of great prudence. If ever he did her the honour to pay his addreſſes to her, ſhe would endeavour to convince him that his diſcretion ſhould regulate her expences for the future, and that ſhe would contribute all in her power to his domeſtic felicity.

I aſk pardon Ladies, I had like to forgot your Rumps. It is ſaid that many of you import artificial Rumps—A matter that may be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequence! A gentleman pays his addreſs to a lady, and perhaps before, aſks her, pray Madam, what ſort of a Rump have you got? How rude! How uncommon a queſtion is this to put to a lady! How it affects the manners of the age! The lady heſitates, looks aſquint, and gives him reaſon to ſuſpect there is a counterfeit in the caſe. He adds, indeed Madam, before I proceed farther in this affair, I muſt examine your Rump. How vulgar! My dear Ladies, whoſe buſineſs it is to poliſh and refine, why will you give cauſe for the introduction of ſuch depravity of manners? To prevent which, I would adviſe a heavy duty on all imported Rumps, eſpicially as I never knew better imported than thoſe manufactured in America.

Though I have not much objection to the Hoops; nor to the Plumpers, which are contrived for the like purpoſe, yet I think they might be diſpenſed with as quite ſuperfluous and unneceſſary.

Obſerve Ladies, have you known a young lady of the people called Quakers loſe a ſweet heart for not dreſſing after your manner?

The Spaniſh Ladies are amiable, and command all the attentions that the antiquity of their nation will permit, yet they are dreſſed in the ſame manner their great great grand-mothers were, about two hundrend years ago.

In rich manufacturing nations, changes of dreſs and faſhion are political and uſeful. The nobleſſed and wealthy, by their frequent change of faſhion, employ a numder of poor, and give bread to varions and numerous inferior claſſes of people.—In America it is quite the reverſe. Exceſs in dreſs and faſhion drains us of the caſh which we ought to employ in the cultivation of our lands, or commencing our manufactures, diſtreſſes individuals, and tends to ruin our country, by fixing the balance of trade againſt it. We ſtarve our own poor to feed the poor of foreign nations! Let your dreſs be plain, neat, elegant, and rich, as much of your own manufacture as poſſible, and ſo applied as to embelliſh your natural beauties, not to obſcure and diſfigure them

My dear Ladies, if you are now prevailed upon to curtail the hurtful luxuriancy of your dreſs, I would beg leave to ſolicit your aſſiſtance in another reform. It is in your power to bring it about; a ſingle caſt of your eye altered the ſhape of the breeches.—As ſoon as it was underſtood that you diſapproved of large breeches, they were curtailed, and in each pair a yard of ſilk at leaſt was ſaved. But my dear Ladies, you can do more—you can turn the ſilk into doe or buckſkin.

Permit no gentleman to approach you but in leather breeches, unleſs it is to wait on you to an Aſſembly, or on ſome extraordinary occaſion. Let your forenoon's chat, and afternoon's converſation, be with gentlemen in leather breeches. By ſo doing you will render your country the moſt eſſential ſervice; you will employ an incredible number of people in the manufactory of breeches; the materials are our own; and you will prevent an immenſe importation. Any gentleman who will take the trouble to calculate, will find that in the ſpace of ſix years, a ſum would be ſaved equal to the amount of our foreign debt, if every free male tithable was obliged to wear leather breeches. Nankeen of American imoort, and our own cotton manufacture would anſwer for a change in the ſummer.

The macaronies in ſilk breeches, are too fond of themſelves to be of any great ſervice to you. I have heard a beautiful young lady ſing to the tune of—

"Swains I ſcorn both nice and fair,
Shining as the morning air;
Rough and hardy, bold and free,
That's the man that's made for me"

As I gave the preference to American Rumps, I hope you will be ſo complaiſant as to give the preference to breeches manufactured in America; by ſo doing you will moſt eſſentially ſerve your country, and oblige your humble admirer,

ADONIS.

STRICTURES ON A YOUNG LADY'S DRESS.

Both bodies in a ſingle body mix,
A ſingle body with a double ſex.

NOTHING appears more becoming the ſoft and captivating qualities of the fair-ſex than an inviolable decency in whatever regards the minuteſt article of dreſs. The beauty which ſhines independent of embelliſhment or art, is an object of univerſal admiration and love. The charms of a Lady, unaided by the meretricious aſſociations of folly and faſhion, eſpecially when her ſhape, her features, and her complexion diſcover no tincture of deformity and vulgarity, are irreſiſtable.

The real temper of a young woman's mind is in nothing ſo fully and literally pourtrayed, or ſo unequivocally marked, as by her taſte in diſpoſing, or attention to, perſonal decoration. True modeſty may receive as groſs an injury, from the garb as from the gait of a harlot. The look, geſture, and the dreſs, will always correſpond. Such whoſe intentions are uniformly innocent, will not, in any ſtation, on any occaſion, or from any motives whatever, be readily diſtinguiſhed for giddineſs, gaiety, or extravagance, in any part of her behaviour. It is your light fantaſtic fools who have neither heads nor hearts, in both ſexes, who, by dreſſing their bodies out of all ſhape, render themſelves ridiculous and contemptible. Theſe are they who affect to take a lead in whatſoever is moſt oppoſite to decency and nature; who prefer the moſt prepoſterous innovations, and ſedulouſly inflame and pamper the paſſions of others, as well as their own, by a conſtant adoption of every thing neweſt or moſt in ton.

But what are thoſe modes in which the worthleſs of the ſex are ſo proud to place their diſtinction? Are they not the laborious invention of idleneſs and luxury.

Are they not calculated to deprive ſociety of decency, and the ſex of purity; to invite the pry'ng eye of wanton curioſity; to bring certain ridicule and infamy on every veſtiage of female honour; and to render lewdneſs of the groſſeſt kind an avowed object of traffic.

A deſire to excel by ſuch unhallowed means as theſe, can originate only in the looſeſt inclinations: And wretched is that woman's condition, who depends for admiration, regard, or attachment, on the form, the colour, the quality, or the faſhion of her clothes.

In former times, dreſs was deemed one of the moſt palpable diſtinctions in rank. Ladies then took their precedencies, and underſtood their reſpective ſtations, by what they wore and their manner of wearing it. This ancient and eaſy mode of diſcrimination is no longer known in ſociety. The very ſervant not only apes but rivals her miſtreſs in every ſpecies of whim and extravagance. All ſorts of people are conſequently confounded or melted down into one glaring maſs of abſurdity or ſuperfluity. The lower orders are intirely loſt in a general propenſity to mimic the finery of the higher; and every woman we meet would ſeem by her geſture and apparel to poſſeſs at leaſt an independent fortune: And no difference at all in this reſpect is left to tell the mere ſpectator, whether her circumſtances be narrow or affluent.

Proportion therefore, ye parents, the dreſs of your daughters to their ſituations in life. Every approach to exceſs in this article muſt be followed with the worſt effects. It is a deception eaſily detected, and will never be forgiven. An appearance of wealth cannot be ſupported on nothing; and the ſhifts to which it is ſometimes a temptation, are not always the moſt reputable.

Nor is an inordinate love of dreſs a very promiſing ſcheme for obtaining the moſt reſpectable matrimonial connections. Young men are now too wary to be thus duped. Though it were certain to ſucceed, who could wiſh thoſe dear to them to commence ſo ſerious an enterprize, by means thus ſubtle and crafty?

It is dangerous to tamper with truth or decency in any caſe. Candour, ſimplicity, and fair dealing, never ſubject to the leaſt riſque, are always ſafe, and always honourable.

The following diſcription of the toilet, from Pope, expreſſes the labour and refinement of this prominent but pernicious foible:

And now unveil'd, the toilet ſtands diſplay'd,
Each ſilver vaſe in myſtic order laid.
Firſt, rob'd in white, the Nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the coſmetic powers.
A heavenly image in the glaſs appears;
To that ſhe bends, to that her eyes ſhe rears:
The inferior Prieſteſs, at her altar's ſide
Trembling begins the ſacred rites of pride.
Unnumber'd treaſures ope at once, and here
The various offerings of the world appear.
From each ſhe newly culls with curious toil,
And decks the Goddeſs with the glitt'ring ſpoil.
This caſket INDIA's glowing gems unlocks
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box:
The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the ſpeckled and white;
Here files of pins extend their ſhining rows,
Puffs, powders, patches, bibles, billet-doux.
Now awful beauty puts on all its arms;
The fair each moment riſes in her charms;
Repairs her ſmiles, awakens ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face;
Sees by degrees a purer bluſh ariſe,
And keener lightings quicken in her eyes.
The buſy Sylphs ſurround their darling care;
Theſe ſet the head, and thoſe divide the hair:
Some fold the ſleeve, whilſt others plait the gown;
And Molly's prais'd for labours not her own.

To prevent danger from expoſure to the exceſſive heat of the Sun.

DISORDERS from this cauſe, or (as they are vulgarly termed) ſtrokes of the ſun. may be expected when a perſon, who is expoſed to its rays, is affected with a violent head-ach, attended with throbbing or with giddineſs; where the diſorder takes place, theſe ſymptoms are followed by faintneſs and great inſenſibility, with violent heat and dryneſs of the ſkin, redneſs and dryneſs of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the diſeaſe is more or leſs violent, with a difficulty, or entire inability of ſpeaking or moving.

To guard againſt theſe dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper,

1ſt. To avoid labour, or violent exerciſe, or expoſing yourſelf to the rays of the ſun, immediately after eating a hearty meal.

2dly. To avoid drinking ſpirit of any kind, when you are thus expoſed. Theſe add an internal fire to the heat of the ſun and are particularly hurtful in harveſt. Vinegar and water, ſweetened with moliaſſes or brown ſugar, butter-milk and water, ſmall-beer, whey, or milk and water, are the moſt proper drinks for people who are expoſed to exceſſive heat. But the leſs a perſon drinks of liquors of any kind, in the forenoon, the better he will endure the heat of a warm day. It will alſo be proper.

3dly. To wear a white hat, or to cover a black one with white paper, when you are neceſſarily expoſed to the hot ſun, and to avoid ſtanding ſtill when in ſuch a ſituation.

4thly. To retire into the ſhade as ſoon as you begin to be affected with pain or throbbing in the head, with giddineſs or with faintneſs.

If theſe precautions have been neglected, and the ſymptoms above deſcribed have come on, it will be proper.

1ſt. To remove the perſon ſo affected into a cool, dry place, and to looſen all his garments, particularly thoſe around his neck and breaſt.

2dly. To examine whether the pulſe at the wriſts or temples beats forcibly, and, if it does, to bleed immediately; but if the pulſe be weak, or cannot be perceived, bleeding muſt not be performed.

3dly. To place his feet and legs (or if it can be done) the lower half of his body, in warm water.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.

ON the 22d. Iſmael Bey ſet out from hence with great pomp, as commander of 19 regiments, which will march to Oczakow next week, and the garriſon of that place will be further reinforced by 2000 Janniſſaries. Mochrar Achmet Pocha, Demir Aſſa, and Battal, are marching with 20,000 men from Aſia into Crimea.

This day ten ſhips of war will ſail for the Black Sea, under the Admiral Caſſick Elvaſte Ogln.——They will ſtop at Sinap, where they will wait for the other maritime forces, which will be compoſed of 300 ſail.

VIENNA, March 29.

A COURIER who arrived here within theſe few days, appears to have thrown ſome obſtacles in the way of the Emperor's departure for Cherſon. The Emperor has ſince had ſome long conferences with the prince de Kaunitz, the nature of which has not tranſpired. A report prevails that the departure of our Sovereign is put off ſine die. It is no longer doubted, however, that the court of France has eſpouſed the intereſt of the Porte; and M le Comte de Choiſeul-Gouffier, ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, demonſtrates a determination in favour of the Divan, apable of diſconcerting the project of the enemys of the Grand Signior. The Divan thus ſupported, have returned an haughty anſwer to the extraordinary propoſitions of Ruſſia, and are preparing at all events, to repulſe with vigour any attacks which may be meditated by the Empreſs againſt the dominions of the Creſcent.

An Auſtrian courier arrived from Kiova, has brought unfavourable news with regard to the health of the Empreſs, as well as of the major part of thoſe who accompanied her. M. Adjutant Mommonow, whom her Majeſty honours with diſtinguiſhed confidence, has fallen dangerouſly ill; M. le Comte de Sugar, envoy extraordinary from France, is not recovered from a ſerious indiſpoſition which obliged him to ſtop at Smo Kiova, he continues ſtill in a languiſhing condition. Several other noblemen of the Empreſs's ſuite are mentioned to ſuffer exceedingly by the fatigue of a journey which was imagined would not have produced any ſuch inconvenience.

It is this day reported, that the Emperor will go as far, but not farther than Kiova, with intent to prevail on his auguſt ally to return and leave the Turks in peace, ſo long as the court of France oppoſes herſelf to the deſtruction of the Turkiſh empire.

LONDON, June 11.

THE Stadtholder has at laſt been obliged to publiſh a declaration to the States General of the United Provinces, that after every remonſtrance and private effort to quiet the public diſturbances having proved vain, he finds it neceſſary to ſummon thoſe ſtates and ſubjects who are well and peaceably diſpoſed to ſupport the conſtitution of Holland, to unite with him in what means may be neceſſary to re eſtabliſh general order, and himſelf and every loyal ſubject in their office, and full exerciſe of their authority. This appears a prelude to ſome diſagreeable ſcenes among the Dutch.

The criſis which we have ſo long deprecated, is at laſt arrived; and in ſpite of our beſt intended reſolutions, our plan of peace and commerce, our extinction of the national debt, with the long liſt of reforms, &c. in the contemplation of the Miniſter, we are on the eve of being precipitated, againſt our inclination, if not into a war, at leaſt into an arduous and difficult negociation; for it were ridiculous to ſuppoſe, the commotions in Holland matter of indifference to this country.

On the one ſide, as matters now ſtand, we place Great-Britain, Pruſſia and the Stadtholderians; on the other, the Emperor, France and the Patriots.—They muſt have the ſilver tongues of angles to reconcile ſuch jaring intereſts. It may be done, but it is by no means the work of a day.

Orders are expected hourly from the Admiralty, to equip ten ſail of the line at Portſmouth, where a meſſenger arrived two days ago for the men in the yards to work double tides. This equipment has no reference, we are told, to the preſent ſtate of affairs, but is meant to be renewed every ſummer for the better diſciplining the navy.

The public officers at the weſt end of the town, have been in a muſſe for ſeveral days paſt. All that valuable claſs of men, as Contractors, Commiſſaries, with inferior commis's innumerable, already think they ſmell Dutch butter. We ſincerely hope it may prove all ſmell, and no taſte, in defiance of the common advantage.

Should the preſent diſturbances in Holland riſe to any height, France no doubt will have an eye to the Cape as well as to the Spice-Iſlands—and will take care of thoſe valuable poſſeſſions for their good friends the Burgomaſters.

If the commotions among the Dutch ſhould terminate in a civil war, the Stadtholder would be ſupported by the King of Pruſſia, and the Patriots, as they call themſelves, by the Grand Monarque. It ſeems by no means neceſſary for England to take a part—but in every view of policy, we ſhould certainly adhere to the Stadtholder's party—and thus add to the phœnomena of the preſent age, that of a free ſtate ſupporting the monarchical part, while an arbitrary power is ſtruggling for the democratic branch of the Dutch Conſtitution.

The declaration made by his Majeſty in the ſpeech from the throne, indicates the part which government means to take in the ſtruggle in Holland. In addition to this, we have the beſt authority for ſaying, that Thurſday night a meſſenger was diſpatched to the Hague with categorical inſtructions to Sir James Harris to quit the ſtation, unleſs the mediation of the Britiſh Court ſhall be agreed to, for reinſtating the Stadtholder. Another meſſenger was on Thurſday ordered to hold himſelf in waiting at the Marquis of Carmarthan's office, to go alſo to the Hague.

In caſe the Anti-Orange party prevail in the United Provinces, and the Stadtholder be depoſed, an entire revolution may be expected in their conſtitution, and whether for the better or the worſe, let the French faction, which are at the bottom of it, tell.

The mention of the affairs of Holland in his Majeſty's ſpeech had ſome effect on our funds, but they have been riſing ever ſince—a proof that a Dutch war would not have the effect now it had formerly, when we were in alliance with them, and when this country might have been expected to take an active part.

Several families of diſtinction have lately arrived from Holland to reſide here for a time, until ſome deciſive ſteps are taken to quell the tumults which prevail in that diſtracted republic.

A morning paper of Thurſday ſays, the public may be aſſured of the following very important facts. A meſſenger who was diſpatched laſt week with advices to the Hague, was ſtopped and pillaged by the Burgomaſters party in Holland. He contrived to ſecrete the confidential communications to Sir James Harris—but two letters to the Duke of York from Lord Sydney fell into their hands. Whether they contained any confidential communication or not, we know not, but the meaſure ſhews us to what length they are now proceeding, and that they look on England as having taken a deciſive ſtep in the quarrel in favour of the Stadtholder. The meſſenger now at the Hague is Mr. Flint.

Our laſt letters from Amſterdam, confirm the general report of the fatal inſurrections which have happened in that city; adding, that the flames of civil war are extending with ſuch rapidity and violence, that they cannot poſſibly be checked by the governing powers of the United States. Couriers were hourly paſſing to and from the Engliſh, French, Pruſſian and Imperial miniſters at the Hague: And the laſt advices ſtated, that a conſiderable body of Pruſſian troops were in readineſs to march at an hour's notice in defence of the inſulted Stadtholder.

A Dutch civil war would not affect our funds ſo much as ſeems to be imagined. The apprehenſions of this country being involved, might tend to ſink—but that effect would be counterbalanced by the great influx of Dutch property among us, on account of its inſecurity at home.

Extract of a letter written by an Engliſh gentleman, at Amſterdam, dated June 1.

"Never did I behold a ſcene that bore ſo exact a reſemblance to what paſſed in London about ſeven years ſince, than has for ſome days been acted here, and even now is neither at an end, nor in any probability of being ſpeedily ſettled. If you ſubſtitute No Orange! No Tyrant! For No Popery! You have the public cry, and the general libel of the day. The ſailors, a hardy and well heated, a cruel and inveterate race, have been the chief actors on theſe occaſions, and their body is numerous, there being ſo many veſſels here which cannot get away for the tumults, the Dutch Scheedmackies refuſing to go on board their ſhips. Great fears have been entertained for the dock yard, the ſhip-wrights having joined, and in ſome inſtances headed the inſurrections; but the apprehenſions on that head are now ſubſiding, as there is a guard of 4000 choſen men, Burghers, &c. to prevent the miſchiefs that might enſue. There is no walking the ſtreets without being armed. The accoutrements of that kind muſt be diſguiſed, as no perſon but the military and town guard may appear here en militaire. I long to be away from hence; nothing but my property, which is chiefly in ſtores, prevents me leaving a place, the worſt to live in at preſent of any perhaps in the known world. The Noblemen, merchants, or whoſe reſidences are in this neighbourhood, have armed all their ſervants, or ſuch as can be entruſted, to defend their property. From a Dutch mob, may I be delivered."

The perſon who under the name of d'Athlone makes ſo conſpicuous a figure in the preſent diſtractions of the province and city of Utrecht, ought not to be called Monſieur but Lord Athlone, for he is, though a foreigner, a Peer of Ireland. His anceſtor who was firſt honoured with the Peerage, was General Ginkle, the great favourite of King William, to whom his Majeſty left the command of the army in Ireland, when he himſelf quitted that kingdom, after the important victory at the Boyne. General Ginkle ſoon after took the town of Athlone, in the face of the Iriſh army, then under the command of the French General de St. Ruth, who truſting too much to the natural ſtrength of the place, would not ſo much as ſend any veteran troops into it, but left the defence of the town to two new raiſed regiments: Their natural valour could not ſupply the want of diſcipline and military experience; Athlone was loſt to King James; and the loſs of that town, which commanded the paſſage into the province of Connaught, brought on the deciſive battle of Aughrim, where Ginkle defeated the army of King James. William, to reward Ginkle, created him Viſcount Aughrim and Earl of Athlone, thus giving him for titles the names of two places that had been the theatres of his glory. He brought Limerick, James's laſt hope, to capitulate, and thus eſtabliſhed the authority of King William over all Ireland, out of the immenſe tract forfeited by the attainders of the adherents to King James; but the Parliament of England, at that time in the practice of Legiſlating internally for Ireland, revoked the grant, and directed that the land ſhould be ſet up to auction, and ſold to the higheſt bidder, and that the produce ſhould be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt contracted in conſequence of the war. The Earl of Athlone took the proceeding of the Parliament ſo ill, that he quitted the Britiſh ſervice, and returned home to Holland, where the preſent Earl of Athlone his deſcendant now reſides.

The following is a ſtate of the thread manufacture in Scotland at preſent; only it is to be obſerved, that as it has been on the riſe for ſome years paſt, the calculation is rather under than over the real amount. The number of machines employed is at leaſt 500; 200 of which are employed in twinning ounce threads of all different ſpecies included under this denomination, and will conſume, upon an average, 240 ſpindles of yarn each, which amount to 480,000 ſpindles—480,000 ſpindles at 4s 6d when manufactured into thread, amount to 180,000l ſterling. There are 300 machines employed in twinning, ſtitching, or pound threads, white, coloured and Oſnaburgh, which conſume each 2000 ſpindles, which make 600,000 ſpindles—600,000 ſpindles, at 3s. 3d. when manufacturing, is 112,000 ſterling.—Total value 220,000l. Total ſpindles 1,080,000.

This manufacture, in performing all the various operations, from the ſpinning of the flax, to the finiſhing of the thread, employs upwards of 2000 women, beſides 4 or 500 men.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Auguſt 21.

ON Thurſday laſt arrived in this port the ſchooner Relief, Captain Matthew Sleght, in 17 days from St. Euſtatia. By Captain Sleght we learn, that ſix veſſels had been ſeized at St. Kitts, for carrying American produce from St. Euſtatia.——There has been a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake at Porto Rico, which, beſides conſiderable other damage, has ſunk the church.

During the violent thunder guſt on Wedneſday laſt, the market houſe at Amboy was blown entirely down. Several veſſels that ply between this and New York, ſuſtained conſiderable damage in their ſails and rigging.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

ONE of the firſt objects with the national government to be elected under the new conſtitution, it is ſaid, will be to provide funds for the payment of the national debt, and thereby to reſtore the credit of the United States, which has been ſo much impaired by the individual ſtates. Every holder of a public ſecurity of any kind is, therefore, deeply intereſted in the cordial reception, and ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a vigorious continental government. By letters and private accounts from moſt of the counties in Pennſylvania, we learn that the good people of this ſtate, of all parties, are alike prepared and diſpoſed to receive the new federal government. It is remarkable that Pennſylvania has in every great and neceſſary meaſure, ſet an example of a federal diſpoſition to all the ſtates.

The conduct of the United States, with reſpect to their governments, may be illuſtrated by the following ſtory: An old man arrived, after a long and dangerous voyage, upon the coaſt of America, with a family, conſiſting of a wife, a few choice old ſervants, and thirteen ſons. As ſoon as they landed, they joined and built a large and commodious dwelling houſe, where they lived in ſafety for ſeveral years. The ſons, however, grew weary of the company of their parents, and each of them built a cabin for himſelf, at a diſtance from the family manſion-houſe. They had not lived long in this way, before they began to ſuffer many difficulties and wants.—One of them had his implements of huſbandry ſtolen from him—another loſt a crop, from not having ſtrength enough on his farm to erect a fence in time—a third had all his ſheep devoured in one night by the wolves—a fourth narrowly eſcaped being ſcalped by a party of Indians—a fifth caught a cold and fever, from the roof of his cabin having been blown away in the night by a thunder guſt—a ſixth had his whole ſtock waſhed away by a great flood—and each of the reſt met with ſome one or more of the diſaſters that have been mentioned. At laſt twelve of them met by agreement upon a plain, and agreed to petition their father to be admitted again under his protection. The venerable old man opened his doors to them, and they again became members of his family. They firſt joined in repairing and fortifying the old manſion-houſe. They, moreover, added two more rooms to it, for the ſeperate uſe of the old man and his wife, in order thereby to preſerve their dignity and authority. From this time the whole family became reſpectable, happy, and proſperous, nor did they ſeparate from each other till the death of both their parents, when the acceſſion of new ſettlers, and the cultivated ſtate of the country, made it ſafe and prudent for them to ſet up for themſelves.

The thirteenth ſon, who refuſed to accompany his brothers to his father's houſe, after living a miſerable life for three years by himſelf in the woods, was found hanging by his garter to the limb of a tree near his cabbin.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 6.

Intelligence received by the brig Nancy, Captain Hamilton, arrived at Norfolk in 8 weeks from London.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY.

(Publiſhed by authority)

ST. JAMES's, JUNE 22, 1787.

AT ſix o'clock laſt night, an expreſs from the Right Hon. Viſcount Torrington, his Majeſty's Miniſter at Bruſſels, arrived at Deal in an open boat from Dunkirk, and reached Windſor about half paſt four this morning, with the intelligence, that a body of French troops, conſiſting of 20,000 infantry, and 12,000 horſe, with field pieces, under the command of COUNT DE VAUX, had aſſembled on the 18th inſtant, at St. Amand, from the adjacent garriſon towns in the French Netherlands, and proceeded immediately on their march by Leſſines, Ninove, &c. towards Holland.

His Lordſhip adds, from undoubted authority, that every neceſſary preparation is making for the above-mentioned troops to croſs the Bieſboſch at the New Ferry, aud the High and Low Swaaluw, on their way to Dortrecht.

Private letters from Europe, received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, mention that the oppreſſed and perſecuted in every country, look with great eagerneſs to the United States in the preſent awful criſis of her affairs. Should the new federal government be adopted, thouſands would embark immediately for America. Holland would pour in with her merchants, a large quantity of caſh among us. Germany, and Ireland, would ſend us colonies of cultivators of the earth. while England and Scotland would fill our towns and cities with induſtrious mechanics and manufacturers.—With the liberties, ſafety, population, and glory of our country, all depending upon the adoption of a national government, that man muſt be a greater enemy to his country than Hutchinſon or Arnold, who, for ſelfiſh or party purpoſes, adviſes his countrymen to reject it.

On Wedneſday the 15th of Auguſt arrived at Baltimore from Philadelphia, where they have been performing with great acceptance, before ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters of this continent, THE OLD AMERICAN COMPANY OF COMEDIANS, under the direction of Meſſ. HALLAM & HENRY; and we hear they intend to perform in Baltimore next week, and that they have much improved their theatrical apparatus, having procured new ſcenery and other decorations, to render their houſe reſpectable and worthy the public encouragement.—We hear that in October they intend to pay a viſit to this city, and it is hoped they will meet with better encouragement than before.

The following Paragraph is copied from an advertiſement, inſerted in the London Morning Herald of June 6

"The holders of Bills of Exchange drawn by Mr. Robert Morris of Philadelphia, on Mr. John Rucker of London, which were due in May laſt, are deſired to ſend the particulars of ſuch bills to Meſſrs. Bourdieu, Chollet and Bourdieu, at their houſe in Lime-ſtreet, who jointly with the houſe of Meſſrs. Charles Loublier, Teiſſier and Co. have directions to pay the ſame."

James Roache and his wife, who had been previouſly committed to priſon by Dr. Fouſhee, as perſons of ill fame, were yeſterday brought before the court of Henrico county, and after a long examination of witneſſes, and the charge being fully proved, he was bound to his good behaviour for one year himſelf, in the ſum of £.100 and two ſecurities in £.50 each; and committed to Henrico jail until ſuch ſecurity be given. The wife was diſcharged.

The ſame day Irby Phillips from Charles city, was alſo bound over for one year himſelf in £.100 and two ſecurities in £.50 each, for aſſaulting and otherwiſe abuſing Mr. Roſe, keeper of the public jail in the execution of his office, and for groſs miſbehaviour and contemptuous language, and threats to the Magiſtrates who committed him.

Extract of a letter from Kentuck, Auguſt 13, 1787.

"*We have now to deplore the fate of our friends in the Cumberland ſettlement; by an expreſs juſt from thence we are informed that 43 families are murdered, and that a large body of Indians are in the country, cutting down the fields of corn, deſtroying the flocks of cattle and horſes, and it is to be feared the badly fortified garriſons, can hardly hold out until relief arrives.—It is expected 500 men will march from this country in a few days; they are to proceed rapidly on horſeback.*"

The commotions which began at Utrecht and its vicinage, have extended themſelves to the capital city of the United Provinces. By letters from Amſterdam, of the 1ſt of June, we have an account of a very ſerious riſing of about 200 perſons on the 29th of May, in the quarter called Cattemburgh. They began the riot by celebrating the houſe of Orange, and inſulting every perſon in the famous Cabaret, where a counter petition lay. This was in the evening, and they promiſed to return on the morrow. In this they were punctual. They aſſembled at the ſame place armed, and inſulted and wounded ſeveral of the burgeſſes. The grand baliff ordered a conſiderable number of armed burghers to diſperſe the inſurgents, who immediately ran to their quarters, and gave the alarm. The riot became general in almoſt every part of the town. Six houſes were pillaged, among which were thoſe of Rendorp and Beels; A company of burghers fortunately arrived time enough to ſave the houſe of burg maſter Dedel

The Cattenburgh being ſtrong in their own quarter, and ſeveral companies of armed Burghers having arrived, the rioters drew up a bridge, and commenced firing on their opponents, who were on the oppoſite ſide. They were in poſſeſſion of four one-pounders, which they charged with grape ſhot, and conſiderably annoyed the Burghers, who alſo made uſe of cannon. The citizens anxious to quell this dangerous inſurrection, armed a flat bottomed boat, in order to attack the rioters in the flank. This gave an opportunity to a young ſailor to mount the balluſtrade, and having reached the top of the bridge, he cut the cable by which it was ſuſpended, and thereby opened a paſſage for a cloſer engagement. In a few minutes the Cattenburghers diſperſed, leaving behind them their cannon. They left four of their party dead in the field of action, and ſeveral of them were mortally wounded. Forty of the inſurgents have ſince been taken into cuſtody and a reward of 1000 florins is offered by the Magiſtrates to any perſon who will diſcover the auth rs of theſe diſturbances. The Burghers were commanded by Captain Valenhyne. They loſt one Canonier, and ſeveral of their party were wounded.

A jail pays no debts—for what reaſon then muſt perſons be confined there? To perſevere in confining people, under a conviction that they have it not in their power to diſcharge what they owe, is cruel indeed! And in the ſight of the Deity, moſt abominable In that awful preſence, what mercy can he expect, who has himſelf ſet mercy at a diſtance, and who, in the pride of reſentment, puniſhed, merely becauſe he had the power of puniſhing?

Deaths in Williamſburg in the courſe of laſt week, Mr. JOHN GREENHOW, merchant, of that city.——Mrs. FARQUHARSON, ſpouſe of Mr. John Farquharſon, late of that city, deceaſed.——And BEVERLEY DICKSON, Eſq; late Naval Officer of the lower diſtrict of James river.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Favourite Betſey, Keown, l'Orient.
Schooner Lady Jane, Newton, Antigua.
Sloop Tryal, Hammond, New York.
Sally, Lingo, St. Euſtatius.
Little Betſey, Minor, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Lovely Ann, Voudon, Dublin.
Jeſſe, Fleck, Liverpool.
Jacob, Zeeman, Rotterdam.
Schooner Princeſs Royal, Roberts, Martinique.
Peggy, Almond, Martinique.
Sloop Charles, White New York.
Polly, Morris, Antigua.

VIRGINIA Prices Current.

TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

Upper Diſtrict,	leaf.	from 28 to 30 s.
—— ——	ſtem'd	24 s.
Appamattox,	- -	28 s.
York River upper diſtrict,		26 to 28 s.
—— lower diſtrict,		22 to 24 s.
Tar; - - - -		12 s.
Turpentine, - - -		15 s
Pitt Coal per buſhel, - - -		10d.
Wheat per buſhel, - -		5 s.
Indian Corn per barrel. -		18 to 20 s.
Flour per barrel - -		30 to 36 s.
Meal per 100 wt. - -		9 s.
Oats, per buſhel, - - -		2 s.
Potatoes per do. - -		4 s.
Freſh Butter per lb. - -		18.
Beef per barrel,	£.3 10 to £.4.	
Pork per do.	4 to 4. 10.	
Bacon per lb. - - -		9d.
Beeſwax, - - - -		15 d.
Ginſeng, - - -		2 s.

I hereby give Notice,

THAT I ſhall petition the next Aſſembly to inveſt me with a fee ſimple eſtate in a tract of land in King William county, at preſent occupied by Colonel Francis Weſt. This land belonged to my brother (by the fathers ſide) Roſcow Bingham, who died under the age of twenty one. Mrs. Weſt wife to Colonel Francis Weſt, and mother to my ſaid brother, had this tract of land given her by my father for her life, and after that, to my brother ROSCOW.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

Weſt-Point, Auguſt 15, 1787.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 29, 1787.

WHEREAS John Lynar has behaved in a cruel and unbecoming manner, to the ſubſcriber, who is his lawful wife, and has proceeded to turn her out of doors, deſtitute of ſupport, and is now about to ſell, for the benefit of his creditors, certain freehold property.—This is therefore to forewarn any purchaſer or purchaſers of the ſaid property, that the ſubſcriber will, in caſe of ſurvivorſhip, proſecute for her full intereſt in ſuch property ſo far as the law ſhall entitle her; and alſo for all damages to which ſuch property may be liable, in conſideration of her right to a ſeperate maintenance from the ſaid JOHN LYNAR.

MARY LYNAR.

Sheriffs Sale of LAND.

To be Sold;

On Saturday the 1ſt of October on the premiſes, in BUCKINGHAM, near Goodwin's church,

ONE thouſand eight hundred and fifty acres of land, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes for the year 1786, together with all legal coſts accruing from the ſale, belonging to JOHN BRACKINRIDGE.

HENRY BELL, Sheriff.
by JOHN ALLEN, Deputy.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 8th of October at Miller's Oldfields in BUCKINGHAM county,

ONE thouſand ſix hundred acres of land (which was aſſigned to Richard Hale, but ſuppoſed that JOHN HALE, deceaſed, was proprietor) or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes of the ſaid land, viz. The certificate tax for 1783, and the ſpecie and certificate taxes for 1784 and 1785, and the legal coſts attending the ſame.

JOHN JOHNS, Shriff,.
4p by BOAZ FORD, Deputy

For Sale,

A LIKELY ACTIVE

NEGRO WOMAN,

ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,

Accuſtomed to houſe buſineſs.

For terms inquire of the Printer.

LANDS

Offered for SALE.

I HAVE one thouſand ACRES in Berkley county of the firſt quality, which I propoſe to ſell; the tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms, its ſituation about three miles from Keys's Ferry over Shanadore, five from Harper's over Potowmack, nine from Shepperd's town, fourteen from Martinſburg, twenty from Winchester, and ſixty from Alexandria.

If no agreeable propoſal is made for this LAND before, or at the Jockey-club races at this town in October, I offer my LAND on Maſſaponax, containing one thouſand and ninety ſeven acres for ſale, it lyeth between five and ſix miles below Fredericksburg, and about two miles from Rappahanock river.

I have alſo for SALE

Or to rent ſome well improved

LOTS,

in this town, and ſome unimproved for ſale.

CHARLES YATES.

Fredericksburg, July 30, 1787.

LOST

SOME time ago, two Continental Certificates, and payable to DAVID WILLIAMS, Lieutenant, for 50l. dated June 18, 1783, No. 768. The other payable to JOHN BEASLY, for 27l. 2s. 7d. dated May 27th, 1786. Any perſon that has found them, and will inform Mr. SAMUEL TROWER of the ſame, will be rewarded by

p CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Auguſt 21, 1787.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the General Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for altering the Court day of Charles City county.

POETRY.

THE PIDGEON.

AN ADMIRED NEW SONG.

I.

WHY tarries my love?
Ah! where does he rove?
My love is long abſent from me—
Come hither my dove,
I'll write to my love,
And ſend him a letter by thee.

II.

To find him ſwift fly,
The letter I'll tye
Secure to thy leg with a ſtring:
Ah! not to my leg,
Fair lady I beg,
But faſten it under my wing.

III.

Her dove ſhe did deck,
She drew o'er his neck,
A bell and a collar ſo gay;
She ty'd to his wing,
The ſcroll with a ſtring,
Then kiſs'd him and ſent him away.

IV.

It blew and it rain'd,
The pidgeon diſdain'd
To ſeek ſhelter, undaunted he flew;
'Till wet was his wing,
And painful the ſtring,
So heavy the letter it grew.

V.

He flew all around,
'Till Collin he found,
Then perched on his hand with the prize;
Whoſe heart while he reads,
With tenderneſs bleeds
For the pidgeon that flutters and dies.

A NEW SONG.

THOU told'ſt me, dear perfidious maid,
That ſpring ſhould loſe her varied bloom;
That Cynthia's ſilv'ry beam ſhould fade,
And Sol no more the world illume,
When thou, the pride of ev'ry grove,
Shoul'd ceaſe to bleſs me with thy love.

Spring boaſts her bloom, and Cynthia's rays,
Still chaſe the ſolemn ſhades of night,
Whilſt Sol, with undiminiſhed blaze,
Pours on the globe his golden light.
And yet! my trembling lips declare,
That thou art falſe as thou art fair.

But ſome will ſay, "Ah! ſilly ſwain,
How dares thy love to her aſpire;
For whom a thouſand ſigh in vain,
And kindle with a hopeleſs fire?"
I own the folly, but what breaſt
Swells not with wiſhes to be bleſt!

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

THE following is a copy of a written notice, lately ſtuck up, by a blackſmith, at a market town in England: "Theſe is to inſult my kreditors hive they wonnot cum hand pay me wat theay howe me, I ſhill SHOE em without faither nootiſe. J—— B———, blackſmith and churchwarden."

FROM A LATE DOMINICA PAPER.

ANECDOTE.

WE are aſſured by a French gentleman of veracity, that the following remarkable circumſtance, lately happened at Cape Francois.—A married lady being pregnant, and finding the hour of travail at hand, gave direction to ſend for a midwife, who was likewiſe, as far advanced in her pregnancy; haſtening to attend her profeſſional call, had hardly entered her patient's door, when ſhe ſuddenly found herſelf taken in labour. She was obliged to have recourſe to the ſervant maid's aſſiſtance, by whom ſhe was ſafely delivered as was likewiſe the lady ſoon after. Both the chiildren were placed in the ſame cradle, and all was thought to be well. However, but a ſhort time elapſed, when one of the children died; it then appeared that the ſervant maid had forgotten to affix a mark of diſtinction to either, and as they were both of the ſame ſex, each of the mothers laid claim to the ſurviving child, and each obſtinately perſiſting to aſſert her ſuppoſed right; a civil proceſs has actually been commenced in conſequence of it.—Perhaps ſince the days of Solomon, a caſe ſimilar to this has not occured; and it will certainly require the wiſdom of Solomon to decide a point ſo doubtful, yet at the ſame time ſo highly intereſting to the contending parties.

ANNECDOTE.

THE following compliment of George II. on account of its elegance, deſerves to be remembered:—When Mr. Thornton, a gentleman of Yorkſhire, who had raiſed, and though but newly married to a lady of great beauty, headed a body of horſe, for the King's ſervice in 1745, went with his wife to Court, after the battle of Culloden, the King thus accoſted him: "Mr. Thornton, I have been told of the ſervices you did your country, and of your attachment to me and my family; and I have held myſelf obliged to you for both; but I was never able to eſtimate the degree of the obligation, till now that I ſee the lady whom you left behind you."

MARCUS ELCAN,
Has for Sale,
AT HIS STORE,
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
BEST GENEVA IN CASES,
MOLASSES,
WINE,
Beſt Liverpool SALT,
LONDON PORTER,
BAR IRON,
GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.
Which he will ſell for Caſh, Country Produce, or Public Securities, on moderate terms.

SNUFF
MILLS,
AT
WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamſburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marſhal of this Court the ſum of 462l. 13s 2d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Grange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Ann, in lat. 36. 47. long. 50. 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the ſaid ſchooner is a heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been ſheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtrops of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The cargo of rum

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is marked MP, HP, MP, and MB, and the ſugar marked HP. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)
Teſte WM RUSSELL, Regiſter.

To be Sold,

At public auction, before the Rawleigh door, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

MY HOUSE,
AND LOT,
IN THIS CITY.

IT is a large brick building, and ſo completely fixed either for a private gentleman's family or a merchant, having thereon proper ſtorehouſes, I think a more particular deſcription unneceſſary, preſuming any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes. The terms of ſale, one half caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. Meſſ. HUNT & ADAMS, will attend the ſale and make a title.

JOHN DREWIDZ.
Williamſburg, March 8, 1787.

Will be expoſed to Sale,

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Charles City county, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable

LAND

Lying on Chickahomony river,
Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceaſed,
Late of the ſaid county of CHARLES CITY.

The ſaid land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE & LOT
IN THIS CITY,
WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,
ALSO
AN UNIMPROVED LOT,
ON SHOCKOE HILL.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
JULY 13, 1787.

County Court clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.